FAIRBANKS SPEAKS

Letter Formally Accepting the Nomination.

HE REVIEWS THE ISSUES.

Sets Forth Republican Doctrines as He Views Them.

Declares That Roosevelt Has Kept His Pledges Faithfully-Proud of the Administration's Record-Its High Service to Humanity in Foreign Affairs-History Proves the Vindication of the Protective Tariff Theory-Republican Legislation-The Panama and the Philippines Policies Are Commended.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 21.—The letter of Senator Fairbanks to the Hon. Elihu Root, accepting the nomination for Vice-President on the Republican ticket, was given out here last night for publication. Here

Indianapolis, September 21.

The Hon. Elihu Root, Chairman of Notification Committee:

tion Committee: My DEAR SIR: In accordance with the promise made when you formally notified me of my nomination for Vice-President, I avail myself of this opportunity to sub-mit to you, and through you to my fel-low-citizens, some further views with re-spect to the questions in issue before the people.

people.

The principles which are so frankly and felicitously expressed in the platform adopted by the Republican national convention meet with my heartiest approval. In the main they have been subjected to the test of actual experience and have been found to be well suited to our industrial and national needs. They have brought us to a high state of material development, and have made the nation's theme respected among the rowers of the respected among the powers of the

The utterances of political parties must

The utterances of political parties must be interpreted in the light of that practical construction which they have put upon them when intrusted with power. It is not alone what they say, but what they will do, which should weigh in determining their capacity to administer public affairs.

We have had two administrations in the last seven years which have been governed by the same policies. We may consult the trade reports in vain to discover when the one ended and the other began. Both were obliged to make vast expenditures for much-needed public works. The rapidly expanding needs of the Government business must be met. The national equipment must keep pace with our national growth, yet always with due regard to the principles of sound economy in public expenditure. We have pursued no parsimonious policy on the one hand, nor included in extravagance on the other. We have measured the public expense by the gablic necessity.

MOOSEVELT'S ADMINISTRATION. The convention did well in its hearty com-endation of the Administration of Presi-ent Roosevelt. This is sharply challenged dent Roosevelt. This is sharply challenged by the opposition. We accept the issue with confidence. The President assumed the responsibilities of Chief Executive with a pledge to carry out the policy of his beloved and lamented predecessor. He kept the Cabinet of President McKinley, composed of statesmen of eminent ability, in whom the country placed entire confidence. He carried forward the uncompleted work faithfully and successfully. The pledge has been kept sorupulously; the premise has been fulfilled. Feace and good drder have been maintained. Do-

mestociand foreign trade have increased, and relations of amity have been preserved with foreign Powers.

The foreign policy of the Administration has been conservative, just and firm and The koreign policy of the Administration has been conservative, just and firm and has made for the advancement of peace. Time and events have given us a larger place in international affairs. While we have, enlarged our foreign commerce we have increased our prestige abroad, not with the sword, but through the peaceful agency of enlightened diplomacy.

Thirty treaties have been concluded and proclaimed and stand to the credit of the Administration. Some of these are of far

The tyte reaties have been concluded and proclaimed and stand to the credit of the Administration. Some of these are of far reaching importance. Among the number are the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, superseding the Clayton-Bulwer convention, which stood in the way of the construction of an Isthmian canal; the Panama Canal treaty, the Alaskan boundary treaty, and commercial treaties with China and with Cuba.

Events in the Far East suggest the wis Events in the Far East suggest the wisdom and accessity for a continuance of the present foreign policy. We have maintained exact neutrality between Russia and Japan; At the beginning of the war between them they assented to the suggestion made by the Administration, limiting the zone of hostilities. This tends to preserve the open door in the Orient so important and so much desired in the expansion of our commerce. It is the policy of the Administration, predicated upon the soundest national prudence, to settle and remove by treaty, so far as possible, those international differences which might lead to future friction.

remove by treaty, so far as possible, those international differences which might lead to future friction.

We faver the adjustment of international disagreements by an appeal to reason, rather than to arms. A great majority of the questions which arise between national honor, be submitted to archeration. The Administration of Mr. Mei ioley did well to aid in the creation of The Hague tribunal, and President Rockevet is entitled to great credit for being the first to invoke its jurisdiction in the seutlement of the Pious Fund cases. Our relations with the world were never better. We have avoided all entangling alliances, and, in the language of the eminent Secretary of State, "We are without an ally and without an enemy."

PRC TECTIVE TABLEF. The convention wisely declared in favor of "protection which guards and develops our industries," and that "the measure of protection should always at least equal the difference in the cost of production at home and abroad."

This principle was embodied in the platform of the convention which first nominated Abraham Lincoln, and it has continued to be one of the cardinal doctrines of the Republican party during the forty-

of the Republican party during the forty-four years which have elapsed since then. It has been incorporated into the public law and has become the foundation of our industrial system. It has been regarded by the Republican party as a remonable and appropriate exercise of the legislative power when imposing duties upon imports

industrial system. It has been regarded by the Republican party as a reasonable and appropriate exercise of the legislative power when imposing duties upon imports to discriminate in favor of American industries. This principle is dictated by a due regard for our own enterprise and industry, and is founded upon the highest considerations of national interest.

The Democratic convention which lately assembled at St. Louis denounced "protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few," and favored a "revision and gradual reduction of the tariff."

The issue is thus distinctly made. It is by no means a new one, for, while the Republican party has uniformly adhered to the policy of protection, the Democratic party has been consistent in its opposition. It has held to the doctrine of a revenue tariff, and during all of the years of the contest has maintained, that the protective system was opposed to good morals, in contravention of the Constitution and in violation of sound economics. The objections violation of sound economics. The objections which are now urged against it are cult a repetition of those which have found national currency."

utterance for many years. The difference between the parties is radical and funda-mental. It involves the principle of pro-

ection, and not simply the measure of the uties to be laid. A revision of duties should be made only when conditions have so changed that the public interest demands their alteration, and they should be so revised as to pre-serve and not destroy the protective prin-

A revision and reduction by those who A revision and reduction by those who regard the tariff as a robbery must awaken serious apprehension among all whose capital is employed or who are engaged at labor in the various enterprises throughout the country which depend in large measure upon the maintenance of the protective system. A revision of the tariff along revenue lines means the increased importation of the products of foreign manufacture which come into competition with our domestic production. It means a loss to the American wage earners and to a loss to the American wage earners and to American capital. This is, therefore, not a theoretical question which is presented to them, but is one of immediate and practical moment. It can be settled by them, and

HISTORY VINDICATES THE SYSTEM. History abundantly shows that the great-

History abundantly shows that the greatest industrial development of the country has occurred during the period when the protective tariff has been maintained and that during this time labor has received its largest rewards and capital has been most profitably engaged.

The development of the country during the last forty-four years is a complete vindication of the virtue and efficacy of a protective system. Its benefits have been diffused through all sections of the country and among all our people. It has enlarged our home market until it has become the greatest in the world. This we should not unnecessarily surrender. We have believed it to be a wise national policy to preserve the American market for American producers and so secure to our workingproducers and so secure to our working-men an increased wage scale.

In 1860 the value of our exports and man-ufactures was \$40,345,892. Twenty years later it was \$102,856,015 and last year \$452,-

later it was \$102.856.015 and last year \$452,-445.629. The pretension of its opponents that the protective tariff is inconsistent with the extension of our foreign commerce is thus denied by actual results. In considering the effect of the respective tariff policies of the Republican and Democratic parties we are fortunately able to consult past experience. What a revenue tariff will accomplish we know, for we have hitherto seen how it has arrested industrial development and embarrassed industrial development and embarrassed enterprise to the injury of both labor and caultal. Neither escapes its blighting effects.

Commercial reciprocity with foreign countries "consistent with the principles of protection" has long been one of the well recognized policies of the Republican party. The present Administration, in the face of serious Democratic opposition, secured a treaty of reciprocity with Cuba which promises to give us control of a large share of the commerce of that island.

Both Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt attempted to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with Canada. That subject, together with the Alaskan boundary and other matters, was submitted to a joint high commission for consideration, but the differences which arose between the American and the British commissioners with respect to the boundary made it impossible for the commission to agree upon RECIPROCITY DESIRABLE. possible for the commission to agree upon any of the remaining subjects submitted for its determination. The American commissioners desired to

remit the boundary dispute to the two governments and to proceed with the consideration of all other questions, including reciprocity, but the British commissioners declined to proceed further while the boundary remained undetermined. Subsequently a boundary commission was created and the boundary line has been settled but a boundary commission was created and the boundary line has been settled, but no agreement has been reached for further consideration of the remaining questions embraced in the protocol. It is hoped that the two governments may be able to agree in due course to take up the subject of reciprocity with Canada according to the principles laid down in the Republican national platform.

ANTI-TRUST LEGISLATION. The platform appropriately recognizes combinations of capital and labor as the outgrowth of our economic development, and as entitled to the equal protection and subject to the like restrictions of the

The administration has enforced the Sherman anti-trust act, which was of Republican origin, in cases where combinations have been formed in violation of its provisions. The law, which was regarded provisions. The law, which was regarded as ineffective by a Democratic administration, has been invoked by the President against combinations in restraint of whole commerce, and it has been upheld

by the courts.

The Congress last year enacted a law to expedite the hearing and determination of suits arising under the anti-trust and interstate commerce acts, so that the ends of justice might not be defeated by delay. It created the Department of Commerce and Labor, with authority to obtain necessary information with re-spect to the creation and operation of spect to the creation and operation of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. It also amended the interstate commerce law so as effectually to abolish the pernicious system of rebates under which large shippers could crush out their smaller competitors. These are important practical steps taken by a Republican President and a Republican Congress for the protection of the people against the encroachments of combined capital.

The Democratic party has done nothing toward safeguarding legitimate interests

The Democratic party has done nothing toward safeguarding legitimate interests and restraining combinations effected for extortion or other improper purposes. It proposes as a principal remedy for unjust combinations to remove the tariff from trust made goods, thereby inviting the foreign producer to occupy our home market in an attempt to regulate our own industries. It has assumed that the so-called trusts are either created or fostered by the tariff. The assumption is fallaby the tariff. The assumption is falla-cious. Trusts are found in free trade countries and they control commodities in this country which are upon the free

list.

The Republican party is more direct and rational. It does not strike down good and bad alike. It invokes the au-thority of Congress and the power of the courts to deal with specific, well defined courts to deal with specific, well defined combinations in restraint of the rights and interests of the people. It is as in-sistent upon the protection of capital em-ployed in wholesome enterprise as in pre-venting its use in contravention of the public interests.

GOLD STANDARD ESTABLISHMENT. The convention very properly declared it to be the duty of the Republican party to uphold the gold standard. There is no more important duty than to maintain the stability and the character of the money of the people. Their manifold exchanges should be effected in a currency as free from blemish as the national integrity. The Republican party has been essentially the guardian of the financial credit of the country and the steadfast supporter of a sound currency. It has maintained the national credit and preserved the soundness of our monetary system against per-

national credit and preserved the sound-ness of our monetary system against per-sistent and powerful opposition.

The money question has seemed to be settled at various times, but the contest has been revived by the enemies of sound money whenever they have thought that they might be successful. We should not relax our vigilance in upholding the integ-ity of our currency solong as a consider rity of our currency so long as a considerable element of our countrymen are at war with it. When Democratic candidates canwith it. When Democratic candidates cannot hope to win preferment in a national convention without industriously concealing their monetary views, and when Democratic national and State conventions dare not declare their faith in the virtue of the gold standard, the hour has not arrived when the forces of sound money should dishand and leave the field.

dishand and leave the field.

We not only established the gold standard, but we provided such safeguards as will maintain our silver and paper currency at a parity with it. But all of this may be changed at any time by a hostile Congress, or endangered by an unfriendly Secretary of the Treasury. Our past experience warns us that it is only a question of time when those who are always opposed to a sound monetary policy will again seek to over-throw it.

The Republican convention did well not

only to pledge anew our fidelity to the gold standard, but to declare its purpose to uphold "the integrity and value of our national currency." There should be no

equivocation or doubt as to our inflexible purpose, not only to maintain the gold standard, but to keep all silver and paper currency at a parity with it.

NOT "IRREVOCABLY ESTABLISHED."

The assumption that the gold standard is "irrevocably established" does violence to the law. It was established by an act of Congress, but the Congress may alter, amend or repeal that act at any time. It is no more irrevocably established than are our tariff schedules. The one may be changed as readily as the other.

Sound money is so vital to our welfare, so important to our industrial development, that we should let its open enemies or negative friends know that we abate nothing of our determination to uphold and defend it.

Since 1896 we have improved the system NOT "IRREVOCABLY ESTABLISHED."

and defend it.

Since 1896 we have improved the system as well as increased the volume of our currency. We have now in circulation \$2,521,151,527, or \$80,942,008 more than we had seven years ago. The increase has not been due alone to the larger yield of gold, for \$262,659,559, or nearly 30 per cent. of the increase, is composed of silver and national bank notes, which, under the Republican policy, are essentially the equivalent of gold.

If in the future the exigencies of business, which no wisdom can now foresee, should make additional monetary or financial legislation advisable, the Republican party may be trusted to enact it along rational lines.

ROOSEVELT'S PANAMA COURSE.

ROOSEVELT'S PANAMA COURSE. The President's course in Panama merits he most generous approval. He dealt with a delicate and difficult situation within our national rights in such a way as to make possible the early com-pletion of an Isthmian canal, which has long been demanded in the interest of our com-merce and the national defence.

He concluded the negotiations with

merce and the national defence.

He concluded the negotiations with Great Britain for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. He negotiated a treaty with the Republic of Colombia for the requisite rights and franchises for the construction and operation of a canal. Its ratification was contemptuously refused by the Colombian Government. fused by the Colombian Government. Thereupon the people of Panama renounced their allegiance to the parent government and declared their independence. The President, acting within the limits of his executive authority and in conformity with well established precedent, promptly recognized their independence. He negotiated a treaty with Panama whereby the United States obtained the necessary rights and franchises for building and operating a canal.

operating a canal.

When the insurrection occurred upon the Isthmus, the President safeguarded American interests. He acted promptly, American interests. He screen promptly, but deliberately; prudently, not rashly; firmly, not unlawfully. He usurped no authority. He only exercised that executive power which is clearly vested in him by the Constitution, and which his predecessors had employed under similar circumstances. If he had failed to appreciate our rights or to act promptly and ciate our rights, or to act promptly and firmly, blood would have been shed, and the rights of American citizens would have been sacrificed, and the construction of the canal would have been indefinitely de-

The President in due time appointed a commission composed of eminent engineers and men of practical experience to under-take the work of constructing the canal as speedily as practicable. There is no longer

as speedily as practicable. There is no longer any doubt or uncertainty as to the enterprise. Its completion is now an assured fact, and it will stand as one of the memorable achievements of the new century. The completion of this great work should be left to the Administration which has done so much to carry it forward against formidable obstacles abroad and vexatious expection at home. opposition at home

THE PHILIPPINES RECORD. The administration in the Philippines has

been dictated by a broad sense of duty. It has not been subversive of our national ideals, but has been in conformity with the best traditions of the republic. ideals, but has been in conformity with the best traditions of the republic.

The archipelago came to the United States as a result of a war, and it became the duty of the Administration to enforce the laws there as elsewhere, to maintain the national sovereignty and to inaugurate civil government. Before the insurrection had ceased President McKimley admirably expressed our purpose. Said he:

"No effort will be spared to build up the waste places desolated by war and by long years of misgovernment. We shall not wait for the end of strife to begin the beneficent work. We shall continue as we have begun, to open the schools and the churches, to set the courts in operation, to foster industry and trade and commerce, and in every way in our power to make these people whom Providence has brought within our jurisdiction feel that it is their liberty and not our power, their welfare and not our gain, we are their welfare and not our gain, we are their weilare and not our gain, we are seeking to enhance. Our flag has never waved over any community but in bless-ing. I believe the Filipinos will soon recog-nize the fact that it has not lost its gift of benediction in its worldwide journey to their shores."

o their shores."

President Roosevelt has continued the work in the same just and generous spirit which inspired President McKinley.

Military rule was quickly succeeded by civil authority. The people of the islands have been invited as fast as possi-

civil authority. The people of the islands have been invited as fast as possible to participate in the work of government. The judicial system has been improved, corruption has been driven out, public schools have been established, and the people are already enjoying a large measure of self-government.

Congress has authorized a representative assembly to be chosen in due time by the people of the islands. The ballot box is not the sign of imperialism. No one need have any grave concern with respect to the future of the archipelago if the United States goes forward as heretofore inspired by the same lofty purpose which has characterized the administrations of President McKinley and President Roosevelt. We may safely trust to the future to deal with the Filipinos in a manner consistent with

may safely trust to the future to deal with the Filipinos in a manner consistent with their highest and best interests, and withithe duty and honor of the United States.

The people of the islands have had abundant evidence of the exalted purpose of the United States. The various degrees of civilization among them, their unfamiliarity with civic duties, make it inadvisable to indulge in any declaration as to future policies which may lead to misunderstanding. The people of the Philippines do not distrust us. We need not distrust ourselves.

distrust us. We need not distrust ourselves.
Our opponents say the Philippine policy does not pay. They should not forget that the United States did not go to war with Spain for dollars and cents. They should remember that when it comes to a matter of duty, the United States does not consider the cost. When the history of our country is written, it will be found that there is no brighter page, or one which will yield more pleasure and satisfaction in its contemplation than the one which tells of our discharge of the responsibilities growing out of the war with Spain. The archipelago belongs to the United States. Its title is vested in this Government by virtue of the treaty of peace negotiated and ratified according to the requirements of the Constitution, and the responsibility of administration rests upon us, not as a of administration rests upon us, not as a matter of sentiment, but as a duty imposed by the obligations of the law.

APPROVAL FOR IRRIGATION The application of the proceeds of public land sales to the reclamation of the irrigable portions of our arid and semi-arid public domain meets my cordial approval. Through the enlightened policy thus established under the present administration the long deferred hopes of the struggling settlers of the great arid and semi-arid settlers of the great arid and semi-arid West will be realized in the upbuilding of substantial communities in places hitherto waste or comparatively unproductive erto waste or comparatively unproductive. At the same time a vast area of the public domain will be opened, upon which the industrious home seekers, now residing in overcrowded Eastern centres, may find homes. The sum of over \$20,000,000 now available in the reclamation fund, to which additions are constantly being made, uporatives a upon the same administration. guarantees, under wise administration, great progress in the work of irrigation, and the settlement of the arid region within a few years.

The development of trade with the Orient promises to absorb the increased production of cereals in the Far West, so production of cereals in the Far West, so as to leave the market conditions on the Atlantic seaboard undisturbed. The set-tlement of the present unproductive re-gions will open a new market for the manufactures of the East.
Only by unduly extending this letter could I consider all of the declarations embraced in the platform of the convention.

Further reflection but strengthens my opinion of their wisdom, and I shall give them my earnest support.

We are gratified that sectional differences have disappeared and that a fraternal spirit pervades the people of all sections of our country. We rejoice in a national inheritance, which is our common pride. Republican policies are as broad as our country's needs. They are neither sectional nor refeial in their generous design.

We are inspired with one high purpose, and that is, under divine guidance, to promote peace and good order, virtue and knowledge, justice, patriotism and prosperity among our countrymen, and to inknowledge, justice, patriotism and prosperity among our countrymen, and to increase to the utmost the strength and honor of the great republic. Very respectfully yours

spectfully yours, CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS. PLEDGES FROM GOV. TOOLE.

He Promises Populists and Labor Men to Serve Out His Term if Elected.

HELENA, Mon., Sept. 21.-The Populist and Labor State conventions, after a day of conferences and bitter debate, concluded their sessions by an indorsement of the entire Democratic State ticket from Governor down. The Populists, however, declined to indorse the Democratic Presidential electors and named a list of their

The fight against indorsement was especially bitter in the Populist convention, Attorney-General Donovan ; and Judge Clancy denouncing it as a base surrender. The Labor men, before agreeing to a plan sent a delegation to the State House which exacted from Gov. Toole a pledge to serve the full four years if elected and not to accept the Federal Senatorship two years hence, which would allow the Governorship to devolve upon Lieut.-Gov. Norris, who is known as an Amalgamated man, as distinguished from a Heinze Democrat.

The failure of the convention to indorse the candidacy of William Lindsay, the Republican nominee for Governor, was a bitter pill for Heinze, who, during the last few lays, has been denouncing Gov. Toole. Lindsay rejected a fusion proposition made to him, which provided that in return for an indorsement by the convention he should give all the appointive offices to the Populists and Labor men. Finding that they could secure no offices from the Republicans, the conventions decided to risk their fate with the Democrats. Gov. Toole having made a speech during the late Democratic convention favoring

TO OPPOSE GOV. PEABODY. x-Gov. Adams Nominated for Governor

by Colorado Democrats. DENVER, Col., Sept. 21 .- Ex-Gov. Alva dams was nominated to-night for Govrnor by the Democratic State convention after a day devoted chiefly to conferences. The convention, after unanimously nominating Mr. Adams, adjourned until to-

Mr. Adams had repeatedly declared that he would not allow the presentation of his name. Charles J. Hughes, an attorney of Denver, was the choice of the leaders, who noped until late to-day that he would accept, but his final refusal left the field open o Adams, who was second choice, with ex-Congressman Shafroth certain of the nomination if Adams refused it. Mayor Speer of this city, who is now recognized as the Colorado Democracy, assured Adams of the largest Democratic majority

ever given in Denver. Several party leaders went so far in their efforts for fusion with the Populists as to have the Populist nominee "O. K." a list of seven Democrats, any one of whom would be acceptable to the Populists, but Adams was not on this list. He will not be acceptable to the Western Miners' Federation and its sympathizers because he called out troops in the Leadville strike during his second term as Governor.

The platform is chiefly devoted to denunciation of Peabody.

PARKER COMING TO-DAY. Campaign Details.

Judge Parker will come down to New York to-day, De Lancey Nicoll said last night. Senator Gorman, who has consented, at the request, it is understood, of Judge Parker, to help the heads of the Democratic national committee in an advisory capacity, began yesterday to do some active work. He did not go near headquarters, but had conferences at the Fifth Avenue Hotel with Senators Latimer of South Carolina and Culberson of Texas Thomas F. Ryan, De Lancey Nicoll and Thomas Taggart. At his suggestion, those with whom he talked said that there was nothing more of public interest in the conferences than that there had been consultations on Democratic conditions gener

ally throughout the country. Although Senator Gorman would no speak of his plans, it was learned that he will spend the greater part of the time between now and the election in this city and will direct to a large extent the work of the Democratic national committee.

FAIRBANKS IN READING, PA. With Senators Foraker and Penrose, He Opens the Campaign.

READING, Pa., Sept. 21.-The Pennsylvania State League of Republican Clubs met here this forenoon for a two days session. The feature to-night was a mass meeting and an overflow gathering ad-dressed by Senator Fairbanks, Senator Foraker, Senator Penrose and others. Preceding it was a parade of 2,000 Republicans. It was one of the greatest sights in the history of this Democratic Gibraitar. Senstor Fairbanks said in his speech:

"The Republicans do not propose to invite a return of conditions which existed during the last Democratic administration. We want no policy which will close American factories and turn our labor into the

Senator Fairbanks spoke strongly in Senator Fairbanks spoke strongly in favor of the maintaining of the gold stand-ard. He quoted many statistics in support of his assertion that "our material develop-ment during the past few years of Re-publican administration verges upon the marvellous. There is nowhere to be found in our history a period which will compare with it" He strongly spoke in support of the Administration's foreign policy, and in conclu-

ministration's foreign policy, and in conclusion said:

"The Republican party was never more worthy of the support of the American people than it is to-day. Its principles were never more vital to our industrial system and natural development than now, and if we but adhere to them, and give our potent support to the Administration of Theodore Roosevelt, we shall go forward expanding in commercial and national strength."

BROKER ZUCKERMAN ARRESTED Authorities of Deal Accuse Him of Aiding

a Gambling House. ASBURY PARK, N. J., Sept. 21 .- Henry Zuckerman, a New York broker, was placed under arrest this morning by Deal officers and held under \$200 bail for a hearing He is charged by Mayor Hogencamp of Deal with aiding and abetting the keeping

of a gambling house.

The arrest is the outcome of three pistolpoint, door-smashing raids by the county and local authorities on the home club. Several officers have testified under oath

for an expression of his views as to th action of the two State conventions, said: "In forecasting the result of an election, an expression of opinion as to the probable influence of any Democratic nomination in determining such a result is not difficult of formulation to one who has had much to do with State and National politics for any considerable time In fact, a forecast of reasonable accuracy can usually be made in advance of the action of that extraordinary party, a party that never fails to demonstrate its infinite capacity

for performing the wrong thing at the

right time.

There would appear to be no suggestion in the action of the Democratic State convention of a departure from pure faction ism in their recent nominations They have not only countenanced its existence but have not only countenanced its existence but have concretely emphasized it in a nomination for the Governorship of a man who, while a Justice of the Supreme Court, yet maintained his grasp upon the party machinery of his county, manifesting without semblance of reserve a wholly unjudicial, not to say an injudicious, politi-cal activity, in which factionism was es-sentially its chief characteristic. Wherein such a nomination can be expected to be sentially its chief characteristic. Wherein such a nomination can be expected to be promotive of united party support or to entice the support of voters of independent proclivities, who covet broad gubernatorial administration and adhere tenaciously to the ideal of an untrammelled judiciary, will have to be left to Democratic harmonizers of the Hill-Murphy-McCarren stripe to explain.

to explain.
"It could have been assumed two weeks ago, with almost the scientific accuracy of an astronomic calculation, that a con-junction of the Hill and Tammany planets, if it took place at all, would be effected function of the Hill and Tammany planets, if it took place at all, would be effected with so great an impact as to produce a generation of heat sufficient to consume the whole ticket before the public could really have made up its mind whether or not it were a civic dose that could be swallowed with safety. The inevitable struggle between Democratic factions usually becomes so strenuous as to leave the only semblance of unity in the party that which is faintly portrayed by two gladiators who expire simultaneously in each other's arms, while the sole suggestion of animation that a Democratic nomination ever exhibits in these palmy days of their ineptitude might

a Democratic nomination ever exhibits in these paimy days of their ineptitude might be suggested by depicting their factions as contending buildogs, one crippled beyond further efficiency, yet with the throat of its dead antagonist between its jaws.

"I think a happy contrast may be drawn between the Democratic struggle at Saratoga and the action of the Republican convention, held during the previous week. While there were sharp differences of opinion between Republican leaders at Saratoga, from the moment that Gov. Woodruff mounted the platform, and in his frank and generous manner pledged to Mr. Woodruff mounted the platform, and in his frank and generous manner pledged to Mr. Higgins the votes of his delegates and bespoke of his followers a support of the Republican ticket more ardent and enthusiastic than he could have asked for himself, from that manent, any doubts as to the existence of Republican harmony vanished and it can be safely assumed that the ticket headed by Higgins and Bruce, even though the names of Roosevelt and Fairbanks were not inevitably linked with theirs, will sweep the State.

the State.

And why not? Can any disqualification be honestly alleged against our candidates that should rightfully tend to deprive them of a full and enthusiastic Republican support? I know of none. The silly claim that Mr. Higgins is any man's man, or the candidate of any man, will be effectually disposed of within a week after the active companying is companyed. be effectually disposed of within a week after the active campaign is commenced, if any such thought is in the minds of the voters of our State. Mr. Higgins is not any man's man. He is every man's man. He has been, and is, just as sincerely my friend as any one in public life has ever been. Moreover, the delegates who voted to make him the Republican standard bearer are my friends, men with whom I have enjoyed the most cordial and friendly relations for many years.

enjoyed the most cordial and friendly relations for many years.

"It does not follow, either, that because a man may not have done some extraordinarily conspicuous thing he lacks ability and decision. The thinking population of this State—and it has been demonstrated that we have a thinking population—will recognize in the superb civic and personal records of all our candidates those qualities commanding support, qualities which if employed officially in the State's interest will insure prudent, safe and sane administration. This recognition, in my judgment, will assume the form of an aggressive support of our ticket, which will result in its triumphant election.

"To the achievement of this result, now

will result in its triumphant election.

"To the achievement of this result, now almost predetermined, I purpose to exert myself to the utmost, and I unhesitatingly predict the election of Roosevelt and Fairbanks in the nation and of Higgins and Bruce and their associates in the State of

PLOT TO SHELVE JUDGE STOVER. Brackett, Littauer and Other Tanewormers Believed to Be Behind It.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., Sept. 21.—The recent statement in THE SUN that certain influences would probably be brought to bear at the expiration of the term of Supreme Court Justice Martin L. Stover of this city to prevent his renomination, was quite generally known among the Republicans of this locality, and hence the friends of Justice Stover will not be slow in making the necessary preparations to bring about his renomination. Justice Stover have the hearty support of the most influential Republicans of this city, which will in sure him the delegates to the judicial convention from Montgomery county at

least.

When Justice Stover was appointed to the Appellate Division, Fourth Department, by Gov. Odell, it was believed in some quarters that it was a scheme on the part of some Republicans in the district to remove Justice Stover from the coming judicial contest. Senator Brackett, Representative Littauer and other members of the Tangeworm growd are suspected of of the Tapeworm crowd are suspected of being behind the scheme to shelve Justice Stover. Just how the shelving process can be brought about is hard to determine at this time. Senator Brackett, who is a stover. Just now the shelving process can be brought about is hard to determine at this time. Senator Brackett, who is a member of the Judicial Committee, has, it is believed, strong aspirations for a seat on the Supreme Court bench, and there are Republicans who believe that he is being urged on by Representative Littauer.

Just what position Leader Jacob Snell of the Montgomery county Republicans will take in the contest remains to be seen. Of course, if Governor-Chairman Odell wants Senator Brackett, or any one else, for that matter, for Supreme Court Judge, in preference to Justice Stover, it is quite reasonable to suppose that he will have the support of Chairman Snell. Right here it can be said that if there is a contest in this county over the delegate to be elected, it will surpass anything of the kind, unless sentiment changes, and that is not at all probable.

BROKERS WIN N. P. SUIT. Morris & Brown Win in Their Litigation Over Panie Prices Purchase.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 21.-Judge Rodgers to-day awarded to Morris & Brown, brokers of New York and Pittsburg, \$36,156.78, the firm having sued J. H. McCutcheon, John L. McCutcheon and John D. Armstrong, surviving partners of Lathrop R. Bacon, to recover on 500 shares of Northern Pacific stock bought in 1901 during the time when Northern Pacific sold at inflated prices.

The Court maintained that it had power to compel the defendants to pay the amount due Morris & Brown, with legal interest, as Morris & Rown proved the myschess of BEST& 6

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WITH PRESIDENT. HIGGINS

THEY CONFER ABOUT CONDUCT OF CAMPAIGN IN THIS STATE.

The Candidate Says He Doesn't Expect to Make Campaign Speeches—No Comment on Herrick's Nomination—Mr.

Roosevelt Goes to Washington To-day. OTSTER BAY, Sept. 21.—President Roose-velt's vacation ended to-night and at 9 clock to-morrow morning he and his amily will leave on the naval yacht Sylph for Jersey City where they will take a Pennsylvania railroad train for Washington,

arriving there at 6:15 o'clock in the evenwas taken up mostly in a conference with Frank W. Higgins, the Republican nomine

for Governor Mr. Higgins came to Sagamore Hill at he President's invitation. Mr. Roosevelt de red to renew the acquaintanceship which he had with Mr. Higgins when Governor, and also confer with him regarding the conduct of the campaign in the State. train and was driven at once to Sagamore

The Olean man arrived here on the noon Hill. While there he learned of the nomination, by the Democrats, of Herrick for Governor. The news was telephoned to the President by Secretary Loeb from the

executive offices. Mr. Higgins, on his return to the railroad station, refused to comment on the Demo-cratic State ticket. Mr. Higgins said:

"I came to Oyster Bay to confer with the President about some matters in which we are mutually interested. I do not expect to engage in a speechmaking campaign. It is true that I spoke briefly to

pect to engage in a speechmaking campaign. It is true that I spoke briefly to my fellow townsmen the other day upon my arrival in Olean, but that could hardly be called a campaign speech. At present I am buried with letters and telegrams of congratulations that have been sent to me, and I shall be kept busy for several days bringing things up to date. I shall go from here directly to Olean.

"In my opinion the national political situation is most satisfactory to the Republicans, and I see no reason why the ticket should not win also in New York State."

Another visitor at Sagamore Hill to-day was Jacob Rilis. He returned recently from Denmark, where the King gave him a message of felicitation to be delivered to the President.

Mr. Riis fulfilled that mission to-day. He said that in his interview with the King he told him that he considerad Mr. Roosevelt the most notable man of the times and that the King, so far from being offended at his remarks, seemed rather pleased.

The work of disembarking the executive office and packing the official papers and documents for shipment to the White House was done to-day. The greater part of the executive office staff will go by rail to Jersey City to-morrow morning, where they will join the Presidential party and proceed on the special train to Washington.

An option has been taken on the executive offices for next year. Jim Moore, the owner of the building in which the offices are, wouldn't mind, though, renting them outright for four years.

"I'm so gol darn sure Roosevelt will win," said Jim.

The President has enjoyed his vacation

said Jim.

The President has enjoyed his vacation very much and will return to Washington fit physically in every respect to enter upon a period of hard work.

TAGGART MAKES DURBIN SMILE. Indiana Thinks Tom Really Must Have His

Eye on the Senate. Gov. Durbin of Indiana was in this cit vesterday. He was amused at the rain. bows Tom Taggart painted when he got back on Tuesday night from his visit to Indiana.

"Mr. Taggart is a good fellow, and he i liked by his neighbors in Indiana," said Gov. Durbin, 'but if he is sincere in the assertions he made yesterday, that Indiana will go Democratic, he is deluding himself. There is a general opinion out in Indiana that when Mr. Taggart is ready to admit that he cannot carry the State for Judge Parker he will endeavor to carry the Legislature for the purpose of having himself elected to the United States Senate. While Mr. Taggart is very popular in Indiana, that popularity is likely to receive a rude and sharp shock if he attempts to go further with that ambition, which it is well known he is harboring." assertions he made yesterday, that Indiana

Cy Sulloway Renominated for Congress MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 21 .- For the sixth consecutive time, the Hon. Cyrus A. Sulloway, known as the "Tall Pine of the Merrimac," was to-day unanimously re-nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First Congress district. Simeon Ford's book. A FEW REMARKS.

is issued in a new and revised edition, with several new chapters.

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DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO. America PUBLISHERS The World's 133-135-137 E. 16th STREET, NEW YORK MISSOURI BEAT THE SQUADRON.

Her Gun Politers Proved to Be the Most Efficient at Target Practice. It was announced last night that the crew of the battleship Missouri, Capt. Cowles, brother-in-law of President Roosevelt, held the record of the sea target practice of the North Atlantic Squadron, now laying off Tompkinsville, Staten Island. Yesterday was mainly taking up in going over the record of each man at the guns and while the work was not fully completed enough had been accomplished to show

which crew won. The crews of the other vessels concede the Missouri the victory. From the record of the men of the Missouri it is shown that they were as proficient at n ght practice as they are in the day practice. Frank Milliken, coxswain on the Missouri, held the highest record with a 12-inch gun, of the fleet and of the men on his vessel. John A. Moore, seaman on the Missouri, holds the record of the

fleet with the 6-inch gun. The crew of the Maine ranks second in records. When the squadron arrived here it was unofficially reported that the Kearsarge won the four hour speed test race off No Man's Land. The official report, according to the officers of the Missouri, according to the officers of the Missouri, shows that the Missouri beat the Kearsarge by 800 yards, and the Maine, her sister ship, 1,800 yards. The signal to start was given at 5 o'clock Saturday night, and according to the officers of the Missouri the Kearsarge was under forced draught and one queryer of a mile aband at the start. and one-quarter of a mile ahead at the start

LIFTED CAR OFF SMALL BOY. Lad Run Over on Broadway-So Badly Hurt That He May Die.

Andrew Meyer, 12 years old, of 445 West Forty-sixth street, was run over by a north bound Broadway car at Forty-sixth street yesterday afternoon, and so badly hurt that he is likely to die.

The boy was on his way home from the public school in Forty-sixth street near Sixth avenue. Before Frederick Wenth, the motorman, could bring the car to a stop, the fender had passed over the boy and his body was lodged under the forward trucks. A number of workmen from a building being constructed nearby went to the rescue and lifted the car from the tracks.

tracks.

At Roosevelt Hospital it was found that the boy's right leg and some ribs had been crushed. The doctors fear that his skull is fractured. Motorman Wenth was ar-rested, and in the West Side police court

Three-Year-Old Boy Dies of Nicotine Potsoning.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.-Albert Dover, 3 years of age, died at a hospital to-night from nicotine poisoning. He picked up from the street, Monday, an old clay pipe, begged some tobacco and smoked it. That evening he was seized with convulsions and was taken to the hospital, where he lingered until to-day. The Coroner gave a certificate that death was due to nicotine

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